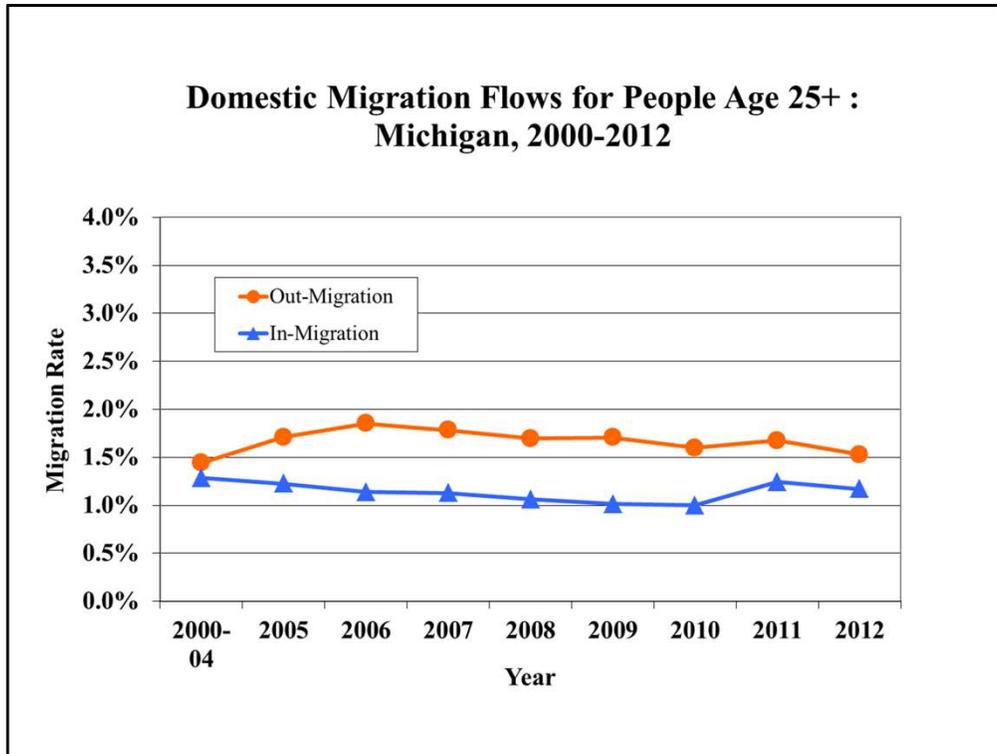


Updated Brain Drain Statistics from the American Community Survey: 2012

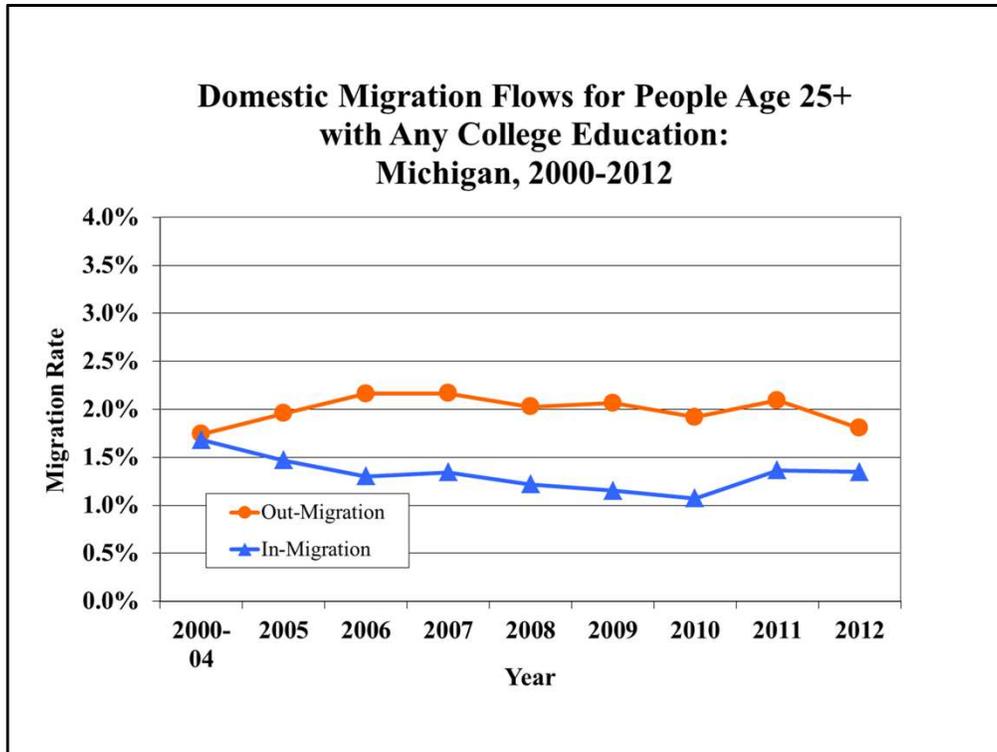
❖ Migration flows by education

Michigan Department of Technology, Management,
and Budget / CSSTP



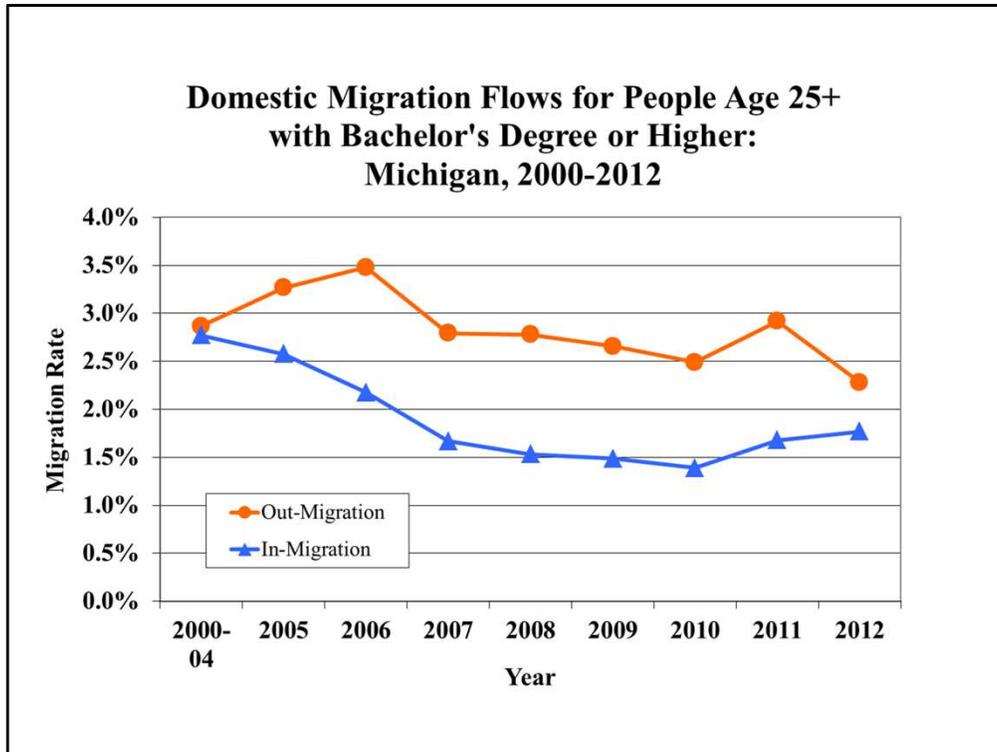
OBSERVATIONS:

- Domestic out-migration of people age 25 and over for 2010, 2011, and 2012 has been down to its lowest levels since before 2005.
- Domestic in-migration of people age 25 and over for 2011 and 2012 has been at its highest levels since before 2006.
- Net migration of people age 25 and over for 2011 and 2012 has been at its most favorable levels since before 2005.
- From the 2011 survey to the 2012 survey there were small decreases in out-migration, in-migration, and net migration flows.



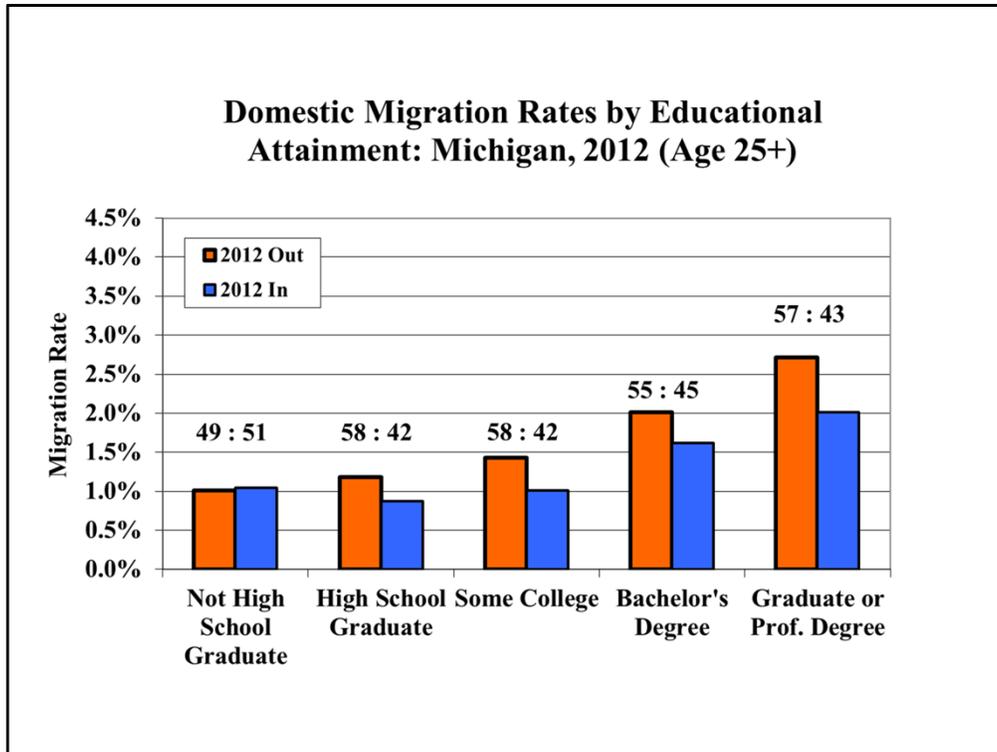
OBSERVATIONS:

- For people with college education (ranging from “some college but no degree” through graduate and professional degrees), in-migration improved substantially in the 2011 survey and out-migration improved substantially in the 2012 survey.
- Net migration for this category in 2012 was at its lowest level since before 2005.



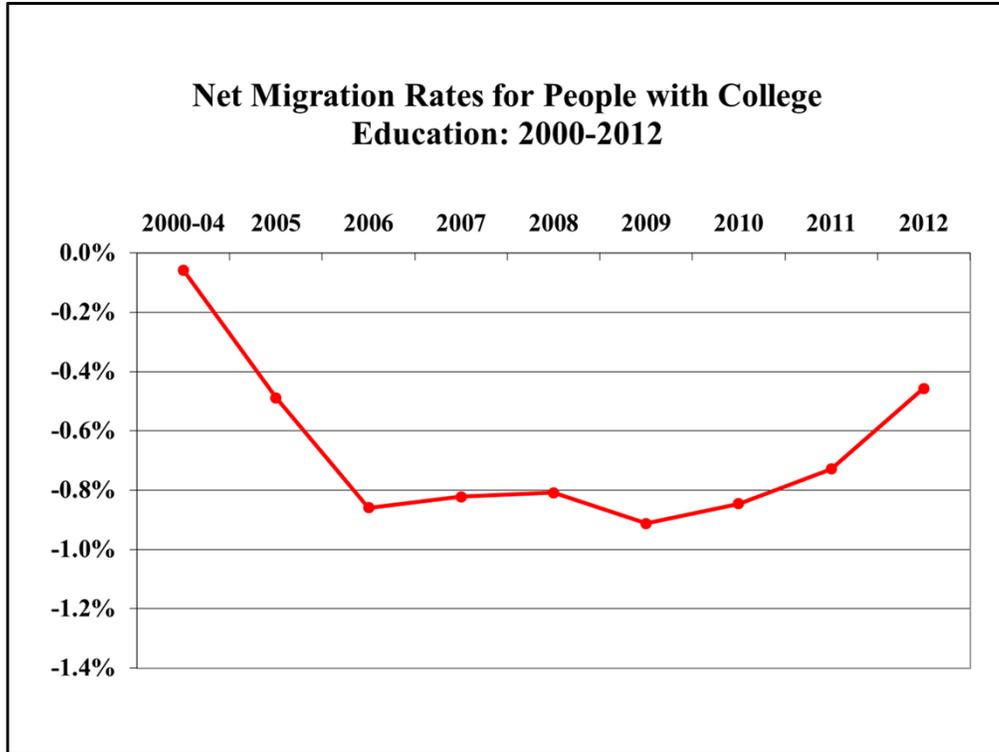
OBSERVATIONS:

- In-migration improved substantially in the 2011 and 2012 surveys, and out-migration improved substantially in the 2012 survey for people with a bachelor's, graduate or professional degree.
- Net migration for this category was at its lowest level in 2012 since before 2005.
- Rates of both in-migration and out-migration are considerably higher for this educational category than for lower levels of education.



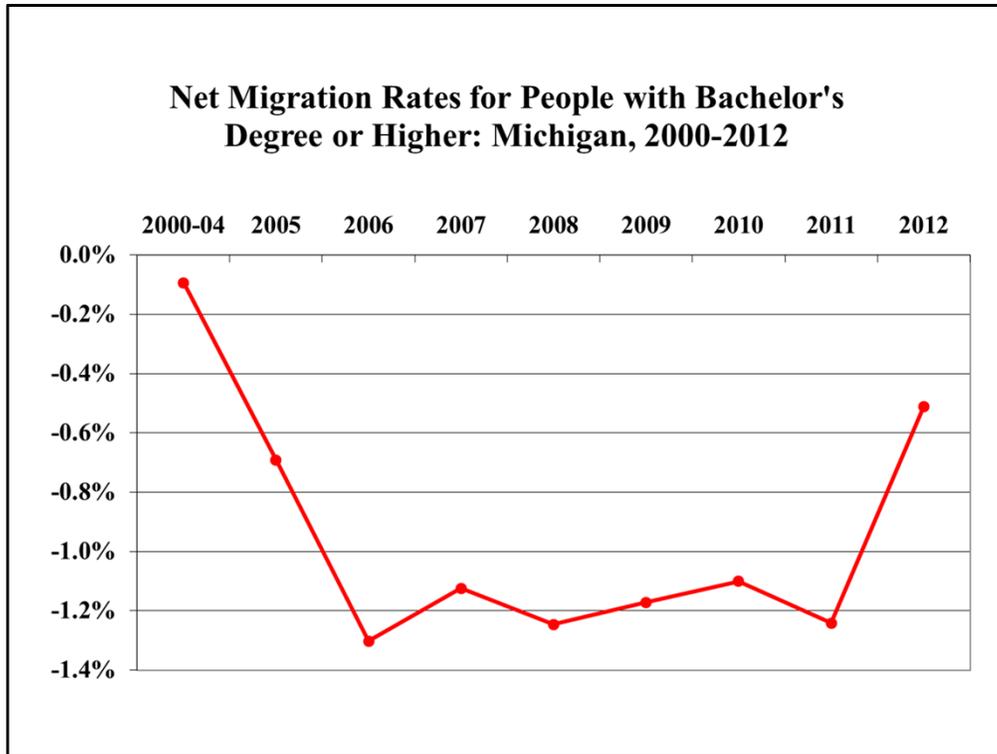
OBSERVATIONS:

- Michigan gained slightly more residents without high school diplomas from other states than it lost in 2012.
- Michigan's migration losses for other levels of education cannot be characterized as "brain drain."
 - Higher levels of education have higher rates of in-migration as well as higher rates of out-migration.
 - Migration ratios are less unfavorable for people with bachelor's degrees or higher degrees than for high school graduates and for people with some college but no bachelor's degree.



OBSERVATIONS:

- Net migration by people who have attended college improved slightly for Michigan in the 2010 survey and the 2011 survey, and it improved substantially in the 2012 survey. This reflects the combined effect of the changes in in-migration and out-migration illustrated in prior charts.
- Like the other charts, this chart reflects the national recession of 2001 and the subsequent One-State Recession and Great Recession. Net migration improved when the nation joined Michigan in deep recession and it has continued to improve during the subsequent gradual recovery.



OBSERVATIONS:

- For people with bachelor's, graduate, or professional degrees, net migration was fairly stable from the 2006 survey through the 2011 survey.
- Beginning with 2005 survey, this category has experienced greater rates of net out-migration than any of the lower educational categories.
- Net migration improved substantially for this category in the 2012 survey. The net migration rate for this category in the 2012 survey (-0.5%) was close to Michigan's overall rate (-0.4%).